

THE CITY OF
GLENDALE
REGISTER OF
HISTORIC
RESOURCES

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RESOLUTION NO. 97-164

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA,
ADOPTING THE GLENDALE REGISTER OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

WHEREAS, the City Council has conducted a noticed public hearing pursuant to the provisions of Section 15.20.060 of the Glendale Municipal Code; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has received and accepted the proposed General Plan Amendment No. 97-2, Historic Preservation Element, prepared by the Planning Division, which document makes reference to the Glendale Register of Historic Resources as a separate document from such Historic Preservation Element; and

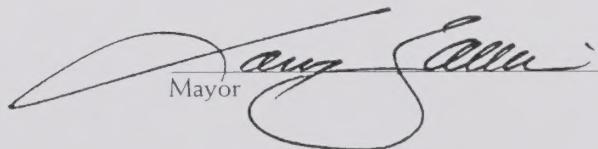
WHEREAS, the Historic Preservation Commission reviewed the draft Glendale Register of Historic Resources at a noticed public hearing on September 8, 1997, and has recommended adoption thereof to the City Council; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission of the City of Glendale held a noticed public hearing on the Glendale Register of Historic Resources on September 8, 1997, and has recommended adoption thereof to the City Council; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of Glendale
that the findings of fact specified in Exhibit 1 of this resolution
and incorporated by reference and made a part hereof are adopted,
and, that the Glendale Register of Historic Resources is hereby established and adopted.

This resolution shall become effective 30 days after the date of adoption.

Adopted this 30th day of September, 1997.



Ray Sami
Mayor

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GLENDALE REGISTER OF

HISTORIC RESOURCE NUMBER AND NAME	ADDRESS	OWNERSHIP
1. Verdugo Adobe	2211 Bonita Drive	Public
2. Oak of Peace	2211 Bonita Drive	Public
3. Casa Adobe de San Rafael	1330 Dorothy Drive	Public
4. Taylor House	1027 Glenwood Road	Private
5. Richardson House	1281 Mariposa Street	Private
6. Doctors' House	Brand Park	Public
7. El Miradero	Brand Park	Public
8. Goode House	119 N. Cedar Street	Private
9. Toll House	1521 N. Columbus Ave.	Private
10. Southern Pacific Railroad Depot	400 West Cerritos Ave.	Public
11. Le Mesnager Historic Barn	Northerly Terminus of Dunsmore Ave.	Public
12. Statue of Miss American Green Cross	Brand Park	Public
13. G.A.R. Meeting Hall	902 S. Glendale Ave.	Private
14. Glendale Y.M.C.A.	140 N. Louise St.	Private
15. Masonic Temple	234 S. Brand Blvd.	Private
16. Security Trust and Savings Bank	100 N. Brand Blvd.	Private
17. Hotel Glendale	701 E. Broadway	Private
18. Harrower Lab	920 E. Broadway	Private
19. Grand Central Air Terminal	1310 Air Way	Private
20. Alex Theatre	216 N. Brand Blvd.	Public
21. Jones House	727 W. Kenneth Road	Private
22. Derby House	2535 E. Chevy Chase Drive	Private
23. Calori House	3021 E. Chevy Chase Drive	Private
24. Rodriguez House	1845 Niodrara Drive	Private
25. Homeland	1405 East Mountain Street	Private
26. Brockman Clock Tower	1605 Arbor Drive	Private
27. Lorelei	330 Kempton Road	Private
28. Walters House	3000 Sparr Blvd.	Private
29. Blumenthal House	2414 E. Glenoaks Blvd.	Private
30. Municipal Power and Light Building	Formerly 145 N. Howard St.	Public
31. Glendale City Hall	613 E. Broadway	Public
32. U.S. Post Office	313 E. Broadway	Public
33. Gregorians Residence	1527 Cedarhill Rd.	Private
34. Geneva Street Bridge	Geneva Blvd. at Verdugo Flood Control Channel	Public
35. Kennilworth Avenue Bridge	Kennilworth Ave. at Verdugo Flood Control Channel	Public
36. Glenoaks Boulevard Bridge	Glenoaks Blvd. at Verdugo Flood Control Channel	Public
37. Concord Street Bridge	Concord St. at Verdugo Flood Control Channel	Public

Register Designations:

NR: National Register
 CR: California Register
 GR: Glendale Register

Zone Designations:

SR: Special Recreation
 R1-I: Residential Zone
 R1R-II: Restricted Residential

R-2250: Medium Density Residential Zone

R-1650: Medium High Density Residential Zone

C2-I: Community Commercial Zone

C3-I: Commercial Service Zone

HISTORIC RESOURCES

DESIGNATION	YEAR BUILT	ZONE	LAND USE	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
NR, CR, GR	1860	SR	Residence	Adobe
GR	-----	SR	Tree	-----
CR, GR	1871	SR	House Museum	Adobe
GR	1873	R1-I	Residence	Pioneer Construction
GR	1873	R-2250	Residence	Pioneer Construction
GR	1887-1895	SR	House Museum	Queen Anne-East Lake
CR, GR	1903-1907	SR	Library	Moorish (Eclectic)
GR	1892	R-1650	Passive Recreation Center	Queen Anne-East Lake
GR	1912	R1-I	Residence	Craftsman
NR, CR, GR	1923	M2	Railroad Depot	Spanish Colonial Revival
GR	1911	SR	Park/Interpretive Center	Stone Barn
GR	1928	SR	-----	Statue
NR, CR, GR	c. 1900	C3-I	Social Organization	Bungalow
GR	1926	C3-III	Social Organization	Spanish Colonial Revival
GR	1928	CBD	Commercial	Art Deco
GR	1923	CBD	Commercial	Classical
NR, CR, GR	1924	C2-I	Commercial	Beaux Arts Classical
GR	1920-1921	C3-I	Commercial/School	Commercial Vernacular
NR, CR, GR	1928	M1	Industrial	Spanish Colonial Revival & Zig-zag Moderne
GR	1925	CBD	Commercial	Classical Revival, Egyptian Revival
NR, CR, GR	1922	R1-I	Residence	Colonial Revival
GR	1926	R1R-II	Residence	Pre-Columbian/Mayan/Islamic
GR	1926	R1R-II	Residence	Spanish Colonial Revival
GR	1941	R1R-II	Residence	Modern
GR	1926	R1R-II	Residence	Mediterranean
GR	1920	R1R-II	Clock Tower	Spanish Colonial Revival
GR	1929	R1R-II	Residence	Mediterranean
GR	1923	R1R-II	Residence	Spanish Colonial Revival
GR	1931	R-1	Residence	Zig-zag Moderne
GR	1928	C2	Government/Industrial	Art Deco
NR, CR, GR	1940	C2	Government	Art Deco
GR	1934	C3	Government	Italian Renaissance
GR	1912	R-1	Residence	California Bungalow
GR	1937	N/A	Bridge	Vierendeel Truss
GR	1937	N/A	Bridge	Vierendeel Truss
GR	1937	N/A	Bridge	Vierendeel Truss
GR	1936	N/A	Bridge	Through Truss

C3-III: Commercial Service Zone

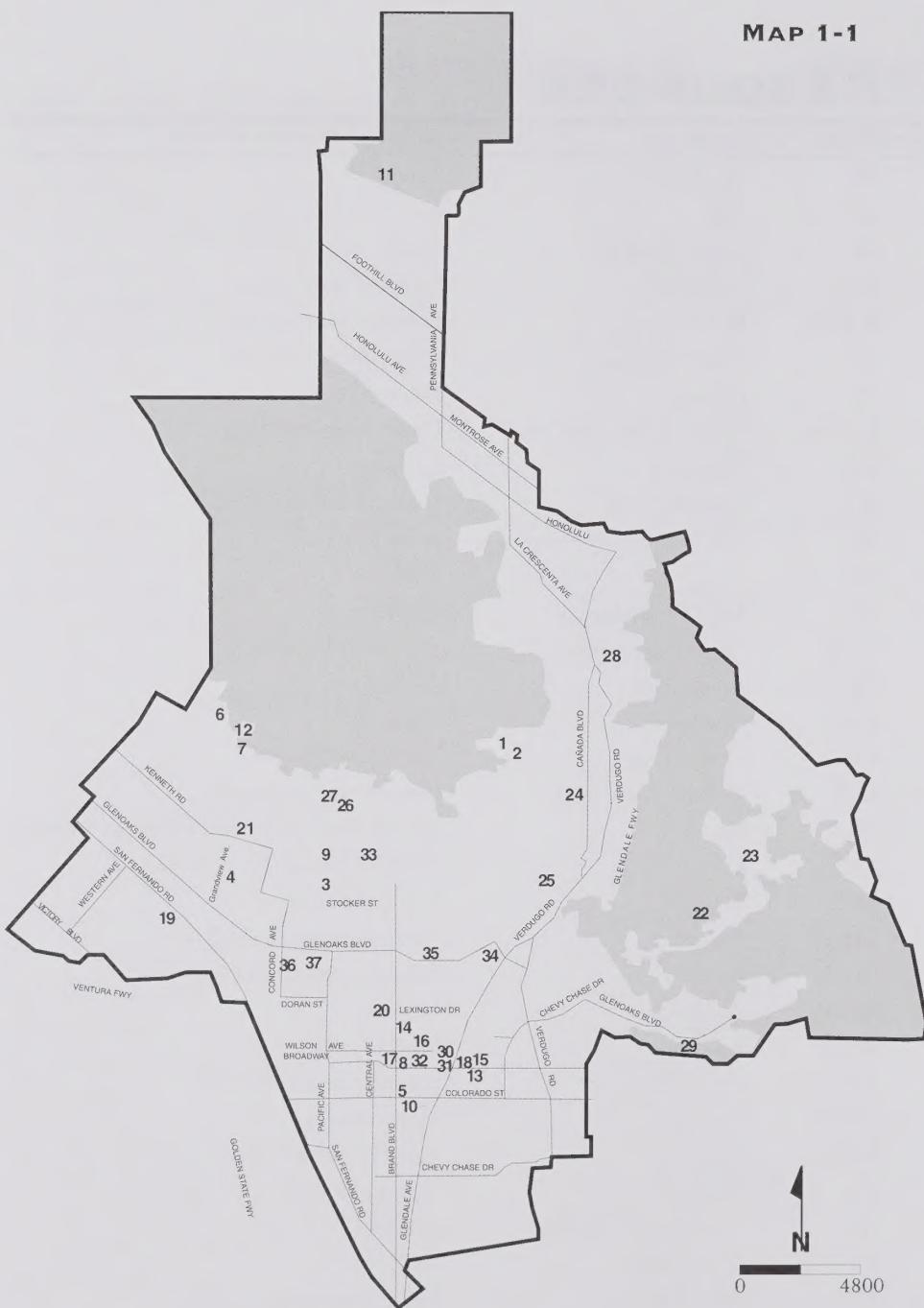
CBD: Commercial Business District Zone

M1: Restricted Industrial Zone

M2: Light Industrial Zone

MAP 1-1

LOCATION OF HISTORIC SITES IN GLENDALE



LEGEND

1. Verdugo Adobe	13. G.A.R. Meeting Hall	25. Homeland
2. Oak of Peace	14. Glendale Y.M.C.A.	26. The Brockman Clock Tower
3. Casa Adobe de San Rafael	15. Masonic Temple	27. Lorelei
4. The Taylor House	16. Security Trust and Savings Bank	28. Walters House
5. The Richardson House	17. Glendale Hotel	29. Blumenthal House
6. The Doctors' House	18. Harrower Lab	30. Municipal Power and Light Building
7. El Miradero	19. Grand Central Airport Tower	31. City Hall
8. The Goode House	20. Alex Theatre	32. U.S. Post Office
9. The Toll House	21. The Jones House	33. Gregorians Residence
10. Southern Pacific Railroad Depot	22. The Derby House	34. Glenoaks Boulevard Bridge
11. Le Mesnager Barn	23. The Calori House	35. Geneva Street Bridge
12. Statue of Miss American Green Cross	24. The Rodriguez House	36. Kennilworth Avenue Bridge
		37. Concord Street Bridge

HISTORIC RESOURCE: Verdugo Adobe

LOCATION: 2211 Bonita Drive

OWNERSHIP: Public

LAND AREA: 1,458 square feet-structure; approximately 2 acres -grounds

ZONE: SR

DESIGNATION: National Register of Historic Places, 1976

State Historical Landmark No. 637
Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

Until its purchase in 1989 by the city the adobe has been held in private ownership. It was fortunate that the adobe's inhabitants recognized the historic importance of the building and maintained it in good condition. A local real estate developer, F.P. Newport, owned the property for a number of years and sold it in 1946 to the Bashor family. Cognizant of the historical significance of the adobe, the Bashors set about converting it into a vacation retreat and, in the process, were careful to make as few changes as possible to make it suitable for private residence. The original structure consisted of two rooms (living room and bedroom) made of adobe mud brick, a one-room wooden addition (dining room) of board and batten construction, a shed-like addition used as a kitchen area, and lastly, a very small bathroom that contained only a wash basin and toilet. Various improvements have been made over the years to the structure: Installation of modern plumbing; conversion of the shed-like addition into a dressing room and modern wood panelled kitchen; replacement of a tar paper roof; and, stuccoing of the exterior walls.

The almost 2-acre site on which the oak and adobe are situated is a city park. Because of this lush vegetation, it is not possible to view either the oak or adobe from Bonita Drive, the principal means of access to the property. A driveway (vacated Camulos Avenue) bisects the property.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: Oak of Peace

LOCATION: 2211 Bonita Drive

OWNERSHIP: Public

LAND AREA: Approximately 2 acres-grounds

ZONE: SR

DESIGNATION: National Register of Historic Places, 1976
Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

The Oak of Peace is no longer a living memory of Glendale's past. The remnants of the tree, however, remain on the grounds of the Verdugo Adobe and are marked by a wooden plaque.

On January 11, 1847 representatives of Andres Pico and U.S. Colonel John C. Fremont met under the Oak of Peace to discuss the details of a peaceful settlement between the Americans and Californios (people of Mexican descent living in California). That meeting led to a treaty only days later which ended the fighting and set the groundwork for California statehood in 1850. The importance of the Oak of Peace and the Verdugo Adobe are recognized by listing on the National Register of historic Places and the Glendale Register of Historic Resources



HISTORIC RESOURCE: Casa Adobe de San Rafael

LOCATION: 1330 Dorothy Drive

OWNERSHIP: Public

LAND AREA: Approximately 2 acres-grounds

ZONE: SR

DESIGNATION: State Historical Landmark No. 235,
1935
Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

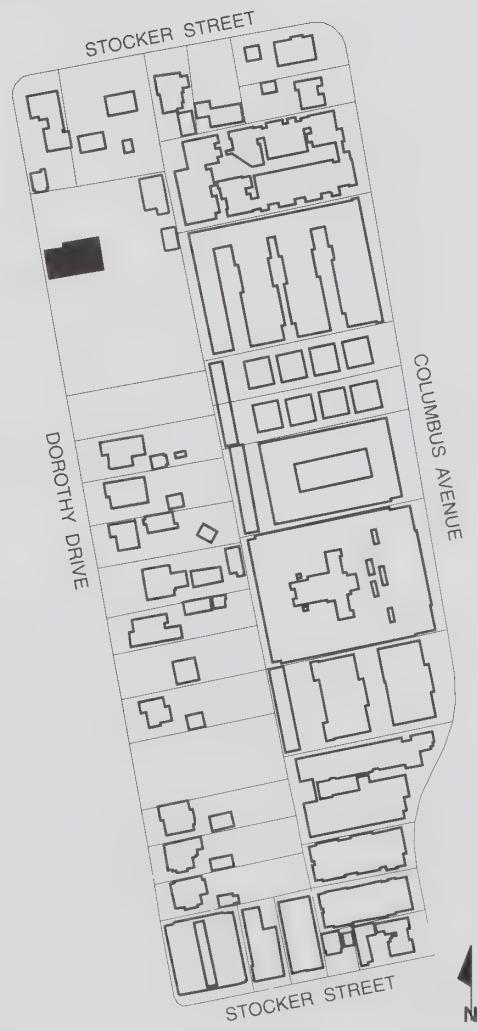
Known in the early years of its existence as the Tomas Sanchez Adobe," the structure was built by Tomas A. Sanchez and his wife, Maria Sepulveda, daughter of Fernando Sepulveda and stepdaughter of Rafaela Verdugo Sepulveda.

Tomas Sanchez was Los Angeles County's first sheriff from 1859 to 1867. During this period, Sanchez had two residences, a house in Los Angeles and a ranch which was part of the original Rancho Cienega. In circa 1870, Sanchez moved his family to the Glendale property and set up a temporary home until construction of the four room single story adobe was completed. The year 1871 is the most widely accepted completion date. Tomas Sanchez died in 1882, but his widow survived him until 1912.

Ownership of the property changed hands numerous times, always being divided into smaller parcels, until today, less than two acres surround the old adobe.

On July 14, 1932, the City of Glendale purchased the adobe and the two-acre parcel. The actual restoration work was completed by the WPA in 1932 and care was taken to preserve much of the original structure. The restored adobe was dedicated as a park and State Historic Landmark No. 235 on March 10, 1935. At this time the structure was rechristened by the San Rafael Park Association and the City as the "Casa Adobe de San Rafael."

It is significant to note that Glendale was at this time the first City in Southern California to enlist in the cause of historic preservation by going to the lengths of actually purchasing a historic site.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: The Taylor House

LOCATION: 1027 Glenwood Road

OWNERSHIP: Private

LAND AREA: 1,326 square feet - structure

ZONE: R1-1

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

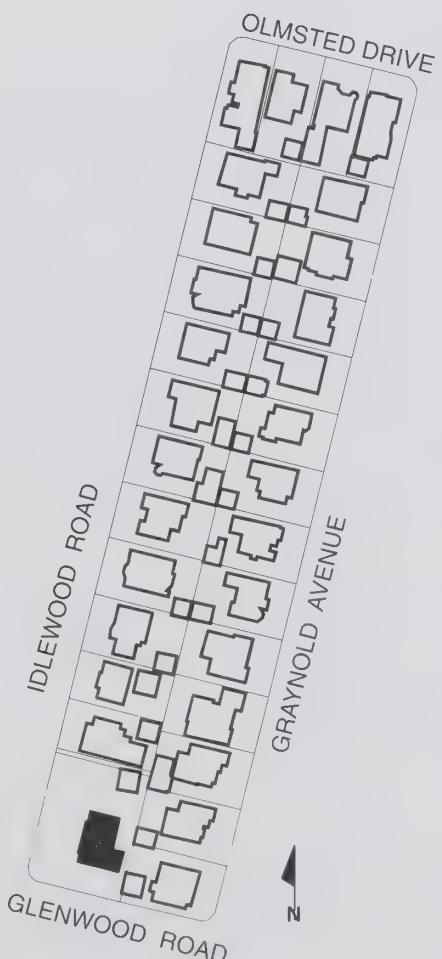
In addition to Glendale's two adobes which share honors as the oldest structures in Glendale, there stands a wood frame house at 1027 Glenwood Road (northwest corner of Glenwood and Idlewood Roads) in West Glendale that dates approximately from the same period. The County Assessor's office records show its construction date at 1873, just two years after the Case Adobe de San Rafael or Tomas Sanchez Adobe.

The original site of the structure was six blocks east at the corner of Pacific Avenue and Sixth Street (Glenwood Road). It was moved to its present location in the 1920s.

James Conner leased twenty-six acres with the house and barn from Jesse and George Taylor. Conner made his livelihood at the time by ranching and maintaining a dairy at the Pacific and Glenwood site.

Aside from its age, the old frame house is not, however, lacking in features of historical interest. The structure represents various attributes of what is generally considered pioneer construction: the siding of the house is of rustic channel redwood boards; square iron nails were used; and beneath the wallpaper is horsehair plaster on wood lath.

Rehabilitation efforts including a historically compatible addition were begun in the mid - 1990s.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: The Richardson House

LOCATION: 1281 Mariposa Street

OWNERSHIP: Private

LAND AREA: 1,248 square feet-structure

ZONE: R-2250

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1977

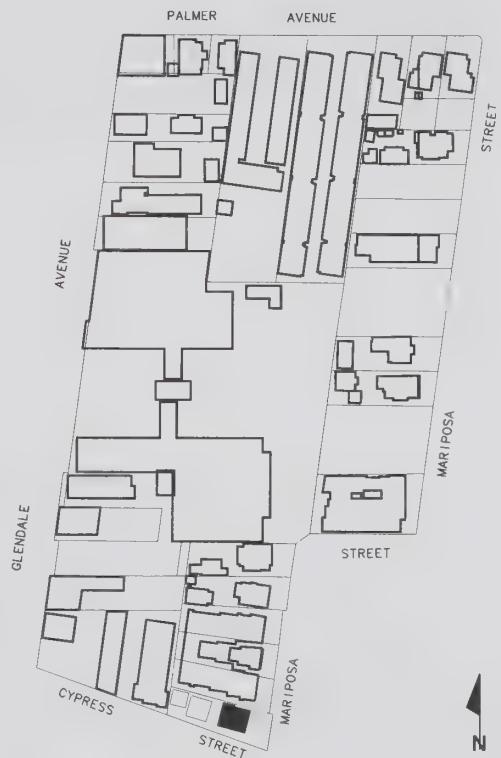
HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

The original site of this two story house was near the southeastern terminus of Brand Boulevard. The builder of this structure and its first inhabitant was one of the early pioneers of Glendale, W.C.B. Richardson.

Richardson purchased a tract of land in Southern California along the Los Angeles River from Samuel M. Heath on August 6, 1868 for \$2,500. Richardson named the tract the Santa Eulalia Ranch, a 671-acre spread containing all of present day southern Glendale (previously named Tropico) and the Atwater district of Los Angeles.

Richardson believed very strongly in the future of the southern Glendale community and in 1872 donated sixteen acres to the Southern Pacific for construction of Glendale's first railway station. Later he was to provide the land for the construction of the Tropico Presbyterian Church and the Cerritos Avenue Street School. Because of such civic-minded generosity, Richardson was accorded the title by members of the community as "Tropico's First Citizen."

The house itself was built in 1873, relatively soon after his purchase of the Santa Eulalia Ranch. Between the years 1910 and 1915, the house was moved from its original site to its present location at the northwest corner of Mariposa and Cypress Streets. The appearance of the exterior of the home has changed very little since its construction.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: The Doctors' House

LOCATION: 1601 West Mountain Street (Brand Park)

OWNERSHIP: Public

LAND AREA: Approximately 1,800 square feet-structure

ZONE: SR

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

During the early years of its existence, this structure was located at 921 East Wilson (northwest corner of Wilson Avenue and Belmont Street) and was commonly referred to as the "Doctors' House." At least four doctors resided there at different times. The time frame of its origin appears to be between the years 1887 and 1895.

The structure represents design characteristics of the Queen Anne-Eastlake style that was very popular in the 1880s. As a general rule, this architectural style called for tall proportions with high steep roofs and complex and irregular silhouettes. In addition, there is evidence of the Victorian "stick-style" architecture. Deriving its name from "stickwork" arranged in a stylized pattern, it can be seen in the diagonal lattice-work on the porch and veranda areas.

In 1980, the Doctors' House was relocated to its current site in Brand Park. Under the leadership of The Glendale Historical Society and with much community involvement, it was restored and furnished for use as a house museum. The Glendale Historical Society maintains the interior of the house and furnishings, conducts docent tours, and presents special exhibits. The Glendale Parks, Recreation and Community Services Division maintains the exterior of the house and surrounding grounds.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: El Miradero

LOCATION: 1601 West Mountain Street (Brand Park)

OWNERSHIP: Public

LAND AREA: 5,000 square feet (20,154 square feet-Art
Gallery and Studios)

ZONE: SR

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

Leslie C. Brand, co-founder of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and E.D. Goode were probably the most important individuals in the early development of Glendale. Brand's activities touched upon many facets of municipal development in the period 1902 to 1925.

In 1903 Brand began construction of his unique mansion at what is now the intersection of Mountain Street and Grandview Avenue. He called his new home "El Miradero" (meaning "a high place overlooking a wide view", but more popularly known as "Brand's Castle").

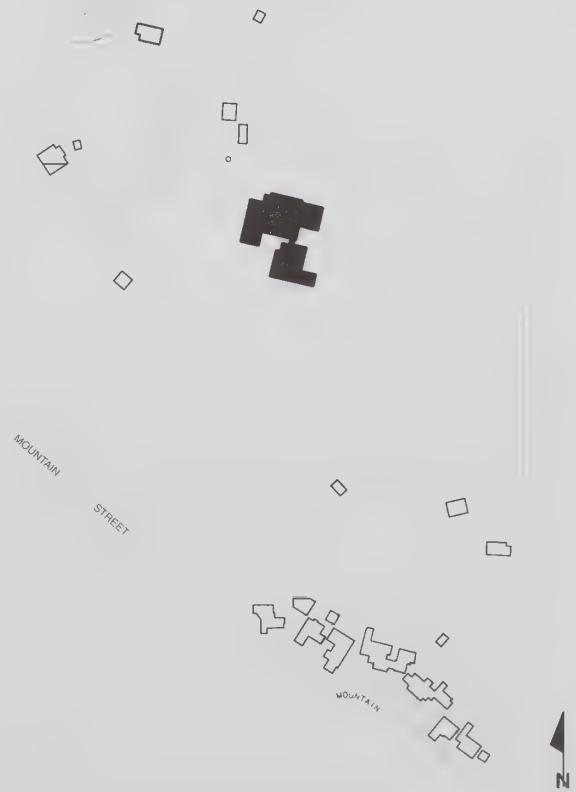
The original idea for the architectural style of the structure can be traced to Brand's attendance at the World's Fair Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Impressed by an East Indian pavilion he saw there, Brand commissioned his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Dryden, to design and build the structure in a Saracenic style. The final result, however, demonstrated the Moorish style.

In 1909, Brand commissioned an architect to build a small clubhouse for him behind the mansion, approximately a quarter of a mile back into Miradero Canyon. This structure, a swimming pool and tennis courts no longer exist. Northeast of the mansion there is the family cemetery where five generations of Brands are buried, including the remains of Brand's father and mother.

Before Brand died on April 10, 1925 he deeded 488 acres of his mountain land to the City of Glendale for use as a public park. The remainder of the land and El Miradero were willed to the city, with the condition that it would be bequeathed after the death of Mrs. Brand. Following her death in 1945, the city took possession of the bequest, subject to the stipulation that:

"said city and its successors shall use said property exclusively as a public library and a public park and said property shall always be known as "Brand Library and Park."

In 1947, as a result of a suggestion by Southern California librarians, a decision was made to convert the mansion into a fine arts and music library. In the same year, a landscape architect was commissioned to develop plans for Brand Park. An art gallery and art studios addition was constructed in 1968, which contains gallery space and classrooms for art education.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: The E.D. Goode House

LOCATION: 119 North Cedar Street

OWNERSHIP: Private

LAND AREA: Approximately 1,500 square feet-structure

ZONE: R-1650

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

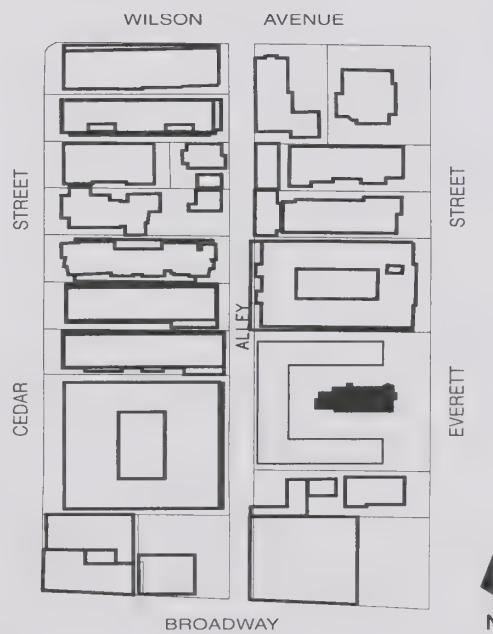
This house was built in the late 1880s by Henry C. Banker. One of the luminaries of early Glendale history, Edgar D. Goode, began occupying the structure in 1897. The house became one of the City's more important social centers in the late 1890s and first decades of the twentieth century. This is not surprising, because E.D. Goode was involved in a number of civic improvement endeavors that were extremely significant in the early development of Glendale.

Goode resided at the North Cedar address from 1897 to 1917. Aside from a number of real estate dealings, one of Goode's main sources of income for the years 1898 to 1909 was serving as Road Commissioner for Los Angeles County. Goode left Glendale in 1917, moving to the Imperial Valley to become a cotton grower. Goode moved again in 1919 to Palms, California, where he purchased a subdivision and sold half-acre lots. Goode passed away on September 18, 1935 at the age of seventy-six.

Following Goode's departure from Glendale, the home on North Cedar has had a number of owners and tenants. The home was converted into a duplex in the 1950s, accomplished by the conversion of one of the original bedrooms into a kitchen area.

Worthy of note is that the home represents one of Glendale's last remaining examples of the Queen Anne-Eastlake architectural style.

The Goode House was completely rehabilitated in 1995. The grounds now include an apartment complex in a U-shape around the house for disabled adults. The Goode House is used for passive recreation.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: The Toll House

LOCATION: 1521 North Columbus Avenue

OWNERSHIP: Private

LAND AREA: 6,714 square feet-structure

ZONE: R1-I

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

This is a significant home because of its architectural style and as a result of its association with Charles and Eleanor Toll.

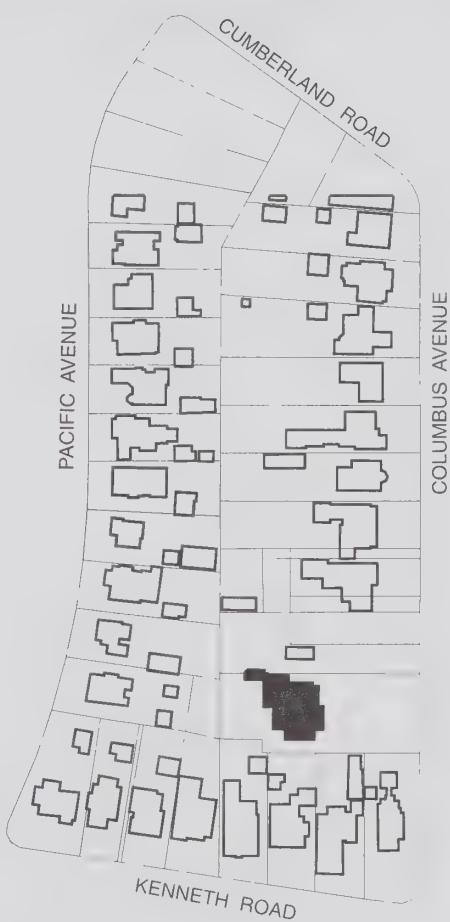
Designed by Architect Charles E. Shattuck in 1912, the structure, which originally fronted on Kenneth Road, represents one of the finest examples of the California Bungalow remaining in the City of Glendale.

The Toll House has had, over its eighty-five year history, various owners who have taken great pains to maintain the property and made very few alterations to both the interior and exterior.

The original owners of this California Bungalow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Toll, were two of the most prominent and highly respected individuals in the early Glendale community. Charles H. Toll moved to Los Angeles in 1885. Rising through the ranks of a number of large banking firms, he became vice-president of Security Trust and Savings Bank in 1906. In 1921, Toll was one of the organizers of the Glendale State Bank, serving as its president until 1923. Soon after his departure the bank was bought out by Security Trust and Savings.

Mrs. Toll's primary area of interest was in education. She was a member of the faculty of Los Angeles High School.

Eleanor Toll had a number of positions in the Parent Teacher Federation of Glendale (later the PTA). She founded the Mutual Benefit Reading Circle in 1916, founded Glendale Beautiful, a civic improvement organization, and supported fund raising efforts on behalf of a municipal orchestra (which later became the Glendale Symphony Orchestra). In recognition of her years of service to the Glendale community, in 1926, following her death, the School Board of the city voted to change the name of a recently built school on Glenwood Road in West Glendale from Abraham Lincoln to Eleanor J. Toll Junior High School.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: Glendale Southern Pacific Railroad Depot

LOCATION: 400 West Cerritos Avenue

OWNERSHIP: Public

LAND AREA: 6,068 square feet-structure

ZONE: M2

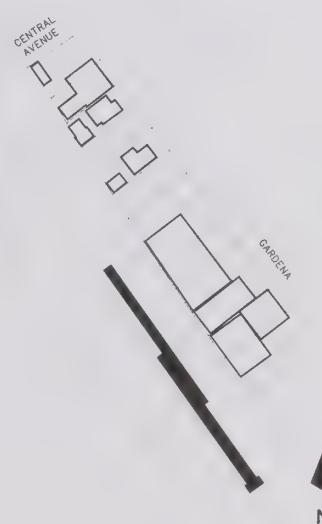
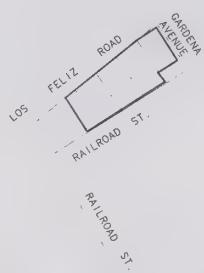
DESIGNATION: National Register of Historic Places,
1997
Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

This railroad depot, located in an industrial area in southwest Glendale, was not the first station to occupy the location. Glendale's first railway depot was constructed nearby in 1883 soon after the laying of the tracks by Southern Pacific Railroad linking Glendale to Los Angeles. The old depot stood until 1923 when it was replaced by the present structure constructed adjacent to it. The land on which both depot buildings were constructed had been donated by W.C.B. Richardson.

This "new" depot was soon to experience the peak years of passenger rail travel. Strategically located as an important stopping point on the way to Hollywood, Burbank, and the San Fernando Valley, as many as eight passenger trains stopped daily at the Glendale depot. The depot was used as the backdrop for numerous Hollywood films in this period.

The depot has continued in operation, with Amtrak providing passenger service. The depot is also the centerpiece of the Glendale Transportation Center, which provides Metrolink commuter rail service throughout Los Angeles County.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: Le Mesnager Historic Barn
(Archaeological Site Number CA-LAN-1935H)

LOCATION: Dunsmore Canyon

OWNERSHIP: Public

LAND AREA: 6,509 square feet-structure

ZONE: SR

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1977

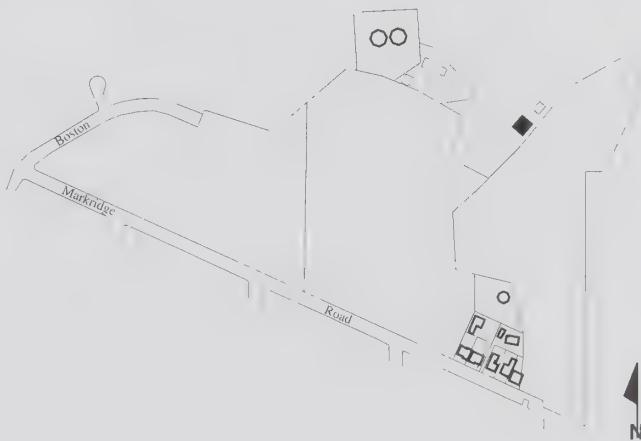
HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

Located in Dunsmore Canyon this property was formerly known as the Inter-Valley Ranch. It was believed to have been the hideout of the late nineteenth century bandit, Tiburcio Vasquez. However, recent research shows no evidence of Vasquez ever using the property.

In addition to the Vasquez association there exists an old winery storage barn at the entrance to Dunsmore Canyon that is of historic significance. The storage barn and vineyards were owned by George Le Mesnager.

Constructed in the year 1911, it includes a brick archway on the east side of the stone building which has embedded into it the date 1914. It is believed, however, that this archway was added after the winery was completed.

When the winery was in operation, the grapes harvested from the vineyard in Dunsmore Canyon were transported to Los Angeles. There they were used to produce the final product, table wines under the label of "Old Heritage." The grapes grown there were used, as well, in the making of fortified brandies. The last year of operation for the winery was 1933. Subsequently, the structure was used for a variety of purposes including as a storage area and as a stable. The stone barn is being rehabilitated as an interpretive and environmental center, part of the larger Deukmejian Wilderness Park which is operated by the city.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: Statue of Miss American Green Cross

LOCATION: 1601 West Mountain Street (Brand Park)

OWNERSHIP: Public

LAND AREA: Not applicable

ZONE: SR

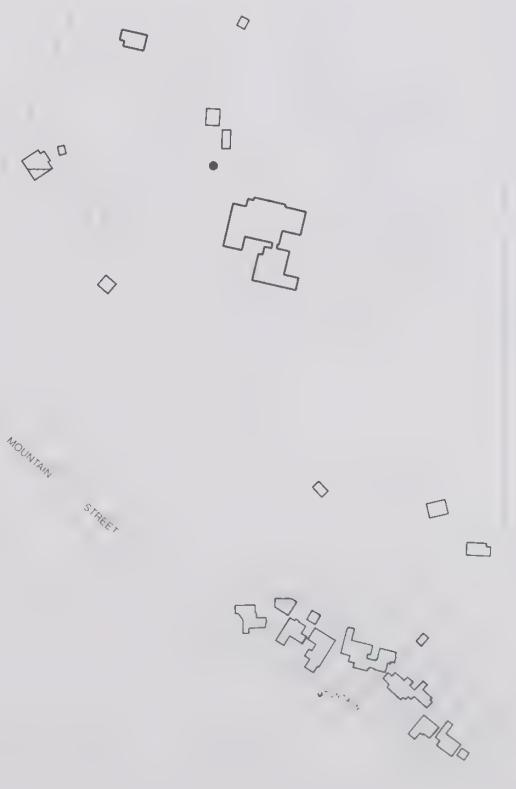
DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

This statue, presently located adjacent to Brand Library in Brand Park, is a physical reminder of the existence of an early conservation movement in the United States and the role that Glendale played in that movement.

In the late 1920s the first chapter of the American Green Cross movement was founded in Glendale. From its modest beginnings, the movement rapidly grew into a national organization which focused attention on the forests of America.

Following the unveiling ceremonies at Glendale High School, the history of the statue is unclear. Over a period of years, after the Green Cross movement was long forgotten, the statue suffered the indignity of having its base damaged by an out-of-control automobile. At some time during the early 1930s the statue was removed from the Glendale High School site and did not reappear again until March, 1954 when a number of hikers exploring Brand Canyon behind Brand Park discovered it. In 1992 the statue was restored by the City and placed in its current location in Brand Park.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: Original Home of the G.A.R.
in Glendale

LOCATION: 902 South Glendale Avenue

OWNERSHIP: Private

LAND AREA: 3,785 square feet-structure

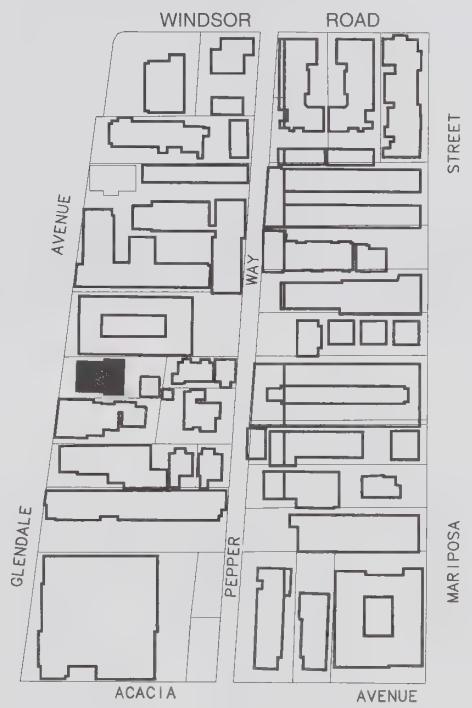
ZONE: C3-I

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

This one story frame structure located at 902 South Glendale Avenue was built around 1900. It first served at the turn of the century as the meeting place for the N.P. Banks Post of the local chapter of the G.A.R. (Civil War Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic). In 1906 the building was used to house victims of the San Francisco earthquake who travelled south to escape the destruction left in the quake's aftermath.

More recently, the structure has served for a number of years as a meeting place for the local chapter of the Disabled American Veterans, as well as many other veterans' groups.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: Glendale Y.M.C.A.

LOCATION: 140 North Louise Street

OWNERSHIP: Private

LAND AREA: 14,431 square feet-structure

ZONE: C3-III

DESIGNATION: National Register of Historic Places,

1994

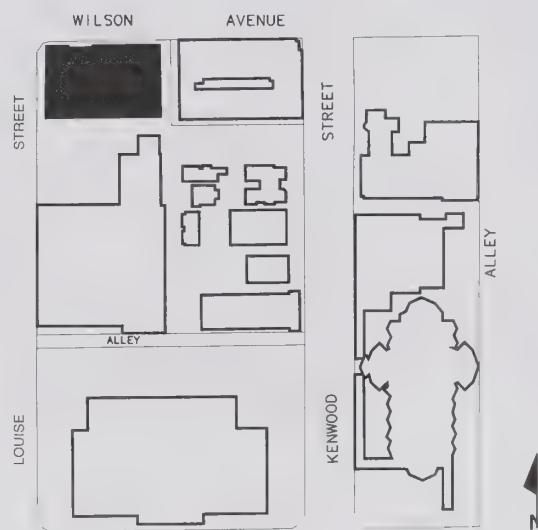
Glendale Register, 1977



HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

The first Glendale Y.M.C.A. appeared in the City in 1919. Expanding its membership in the early 1920s, the "Y" by 1924 sought a permanent home for its activities. In September of that year the organization waged one of the most successful fund raising drives in the history of Glendale, by enlisting the aid of Ernest L. Mogge from Y.M.C.A. Headquarters in New York. Mogge organized a drive that only lasted eight days and ended with the successful pledging of its goal, \$275,000. Soon after this campaign, a site was secured at Wilson Avenue and Louise Street. The cornerstone was laid in 1926 and the building was completed in that same year. The architect of the new structure was the Pasadena firm of Clarence L. Jay and Lincoln Rogers. The resulting design was another example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style.

With the opening of the "Y's" new addition in 1974, the old building now serves as the location for their general offices, living facilities, and special physical education classes.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: Masonic Temple

LOCATION: 234 South Brand Boulevard

OWNERSHIP: Private

LAND AREA: 53,992 square feet-structure

ZONE: CBD

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1977

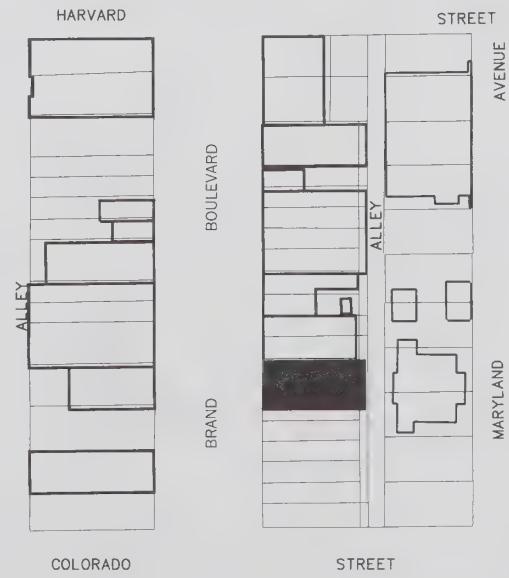
HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

The first beginnings of the Masonic Order in Glendale occurred in 1905. On March 15, 1905 Unity Lodge No. 368 was organized by residents with the name "Unity" chosen because the membership was almost evenly distributed between Glendale and Tropico.

It was not until 1910 that the Lodge had its own permanent home at 232 South Brand Boulevard. At this location a two story brick Masonic Temple was erected by Unity Lodge No. 368 which served as a meeting place for the Masons until 1928. Due to the increasing number of organizations using the premises such as the Order of the Eastern Star, Royal Arch Masons, Knights of Templar, White Shrine of Jerusalem, Order of de Molay, and the Shrine Club, plans were begun in the early 1920s to construct a building which would accommodate all the Masonic organizations.

The architect commissioned to design this grand new structure on South Brand was Arthur Lindley. It was not until 1928, however, through the combined assets of the various Masonic organizations that the structure was built. The Masonic groups remained as tenants until 1952 when the Glendale Masonic Temple Association was organized and authorized to purchase property at the southeast corner of North Maryland Avenue and East California.

The Temple suffered from the excessive optimism of its planners. Containing five full floors and five partial floors, the structure sat nearly vacant for almost four decades after the construction of the newer, smaller facility. Historically, however, it represents one of the most ambitious building endeavors in the City's past. In 1992 a live theater company, A Noise Within, found success there and rapidly expanded its use of several floors of the building.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: Security Trust and Savings Bank

LOCATION: 100 North Brand Boulevard

OWNERSHIP: Private

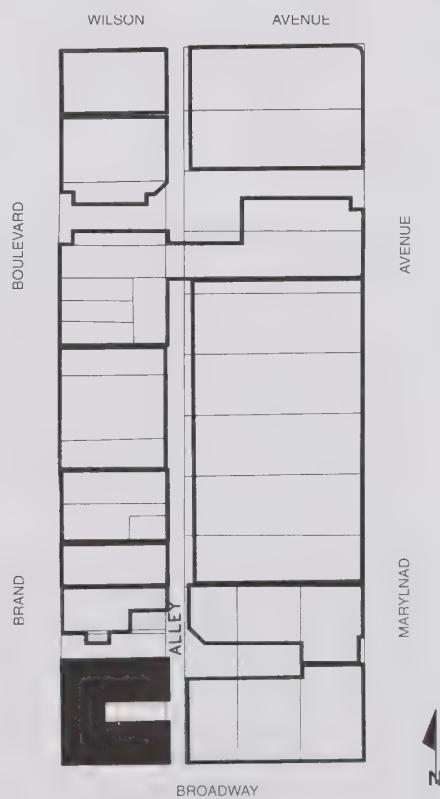
LAND AREA: 53,303 square feet - structure

ZONE: CBD

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

The property at the northeast corner of Brand Boulevard and Broadway was occupied in 1921 by the First Savings Bank of Glendale. Two years later, in August, 1923, First Savings was bought by Security Trust and Savings Bank which constructed the first six-story building in Glendale using a simplified classical architectural design. Construction required that the existing structure on the site, the Pacific Electric Depot, be demolished in 1923. The bank building has continually had tenants much like those who occupied it in 1921, a bank on the first floor and offices above. The building was designed by Alfred F. Priest who designed at least nine buildings on Brand Boulevard.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: Hotel Glendale

LOCATION: 701 East Broadway

OWNERSHIP: Private

LAND AREA: 46,056 square feet-structure

ZONE: C2-I

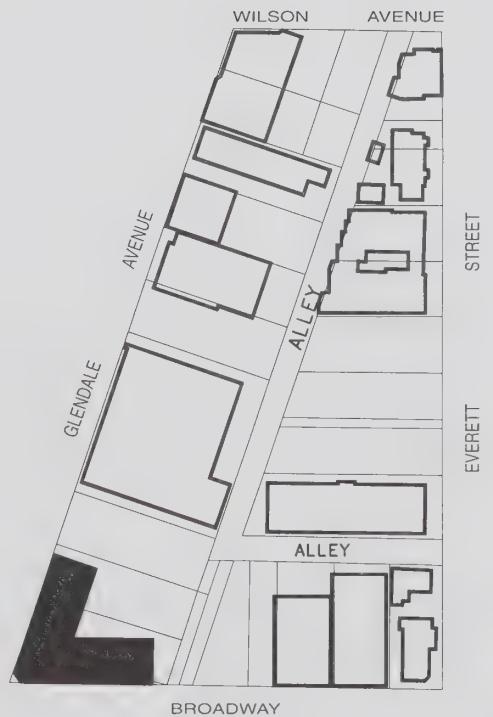
DESIGNATION: National Register of Historic Places,
1994
Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

In the early 1920s Glendale witnessed an era of increasing values in commercial property and considerable residential growth. The population of the city rose in 1920 from 13,756 to 42,345 in 1924, a 208 percent increase. As a result of this period of rapid development, Charles W. Ingledue and a small group of fellow entrepreneurs believed that what the city needed most at this time was a hotel containing both commercial establishments and apartments. The partners proceeded to commission the architectural firm of Arthur G. Lindley and Charles R. Selkirk to design the structure. Unfortunately for the group, their enthusiasm did not match their ability to plan a successful hotel operation. The six story, 160-room structure erected at the northeast corner of Glendale Avenue and Broadway at a cost of \$640,000, proved to be poorly conceived from the very beginning. In the original plans, no provisions for a freight elevator were made and the restaurant was located in the basement. These and other questionable design features were in evidence when the hotel opened on June 21, 1924.

Ingledue's son, Elwood, later to become prominent in the hotel industry as publisher of the Hotel Guide and as a consultant to hotel operators all over the world, managed the hotel from 1925 to 1928 when stock in the enterprise was traded for real estate. The hotel had a number of owners and lessees after this period.

The hotel, one of the City's prominent landmarks for over 70 years, today represents a physical reminder of the 1920s period of Glendale history. While in the past the building could not be described as a great financial success, the hotel, nevertheless, represents a reminder of a period in Glendale's history when optimism in the future of the city was unlimited.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: Harrower Lab

LOCATION: 920 East Broadway

OWNERSHIP: Private

LAND AREA: 26,435 square feet-structure

ZONE: C3-I

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1977

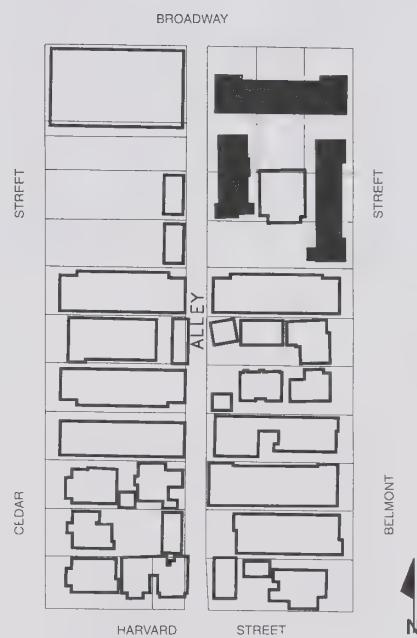
HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

In the 1920s Dr. Henry Harrower's success in the medical field brought national recognition to Glendale. His Harrower Laboratory and Clinic, created a considerable amount of controversy during their existence. Dr. Harrower popularized the study of endocrinology, which professed a belief in the curative powers of the stimulation and substitution of chemicals within the endocrine system. The publicity that accompanied the debate over the merits of endocrinology made Harrower's name known across the country. This publicity also helped create for Harrower a thriving business. By 1920, the sale of his product, Sani-tate, had reached the point where it was necessary to expand the laboratory facilities to fulfill the demand.

The expansion called for the construction of three buildings at the southwest corner of East Broadway and Belmont Street which were designed by Alfred F. Priest, one of Glendale's most active architects. When the first of these was completed in 1920, the Harrower Lab had the distinction of being the largest non-institutional employer in Glendale, with 50 employees on its payroll. It was not until May, 1921 that a building permit was issued for the main building facing Broadway. This structure was opened in November of that year.

Adjoining the structure on East Broadway, Harrower, in May of 1924, constructed America's first endocrine clinic. The grand opening ceremony on November 10, 1924 was one of the most important events of the entire decade in Glendale.

Until Harrower's death in the early 1940s the complex continued with varying degrees of success. The buildings were sold by the Harrower estate to Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, makers of Listerine. After they vacated the premises, the film maker, Cecil B. DeMille, purchased, but never occupied the property. In 1949 it was sold to the Los Angeles Chiropractic College. The building has had various tenants, but currently operates as a school for disabled children.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: Grand Central Terminal

LOCATION: 1310 Air Way

OWNERSHIP: Private

LAND AREA: 31,737 square feet-structure

ZONE: M1

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

The history of aviation in Southern California is closely associated with the growth and development in Glendale of the Grand Central Airport and Cal-Aero Technical Institute.

During the early 1920s returning pilots from World War I attempted to interest the city in founding an aviation industry. Interest soon centered on a thirty-three acre ranch south of the Southern Pacific right of way and adjacent to the southern end of Grandview Avenue. The city purchased the property on December 9, 1922 from John D. Radcliff for \$66,000. A syndicate soon took control of the project and paid the city in full for all funds expended.

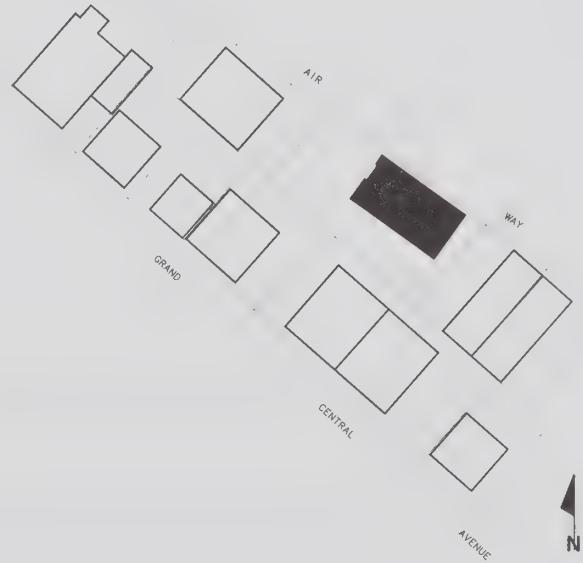
The Kinner Motor company began manufacturing its highly regarded aircraft motor. Private pilots used the runway for non-scheduled flights and the airport was later christened "Grand Central" and managed by Major C.C. Moseley, a wartime fighter pilot and one of the founders of Western Airlines.

The Grand Central Air Terminal, located at 1310 Air Way, was constructed in 1928. The architect, H.L. Gogerty, designed the structure to incorporate two architectural styles: Spanish-Colonial Revival, and Zig-zag Moderne (both very popular in the 1920s). The Terminal was officially opened on February 22, 1929. That same year the first airline service was established from Southern California to New York and operated from Grand Central. Increasingly being utilized as a terminal by a number of major airlines, Grand Central Air Terminal was Southern California's premier airport in 1929.

The company operating the Airport did business under the name of Curtiss Flying Service. It also operated a technical school, Cal-Aero Technical Institute, for mechanics engaged in the repair, overhaul, and modification of planes and engines.

In 1959 the advent of the jet age forced the airport to close due to Grand Central's short 3,400-foot runway.

The only physical reminder today of the once flourishing Grand Central and Cal-Aero Technical Institute is the former airport terminal building which includes the airport tower.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: Alex Theatre

LOCATION: 216 North Brand Boulevard

OWNERSHIP: Public

LAND AREA: 23,100 square feet-structure

ZONE: CBD

DESIGNATION: National Register of Historic Places,
1995
Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

The Alex Theatre was formally opened on September 4, 1925. Known throughout the community for most of its existence as "The Alexander," the theater was named after Alexander Langley. This was the son of one of the officials of the West Coast Langley chain of theaters which oversaw its operation. The structure was designed by two Glendale architects, Arthur G. Lindley and Charles R. Selkirk.

Although Lindley and Selkirk chose a Neo-Greek design for the theatre, their inspiration at the outset was the then recently constructed Egyptian Theatre in Hollywood. The Alex was one of the largest theaters built in Southern California in the 1920s, having a larger seating capacity than its model, the Egyptian.

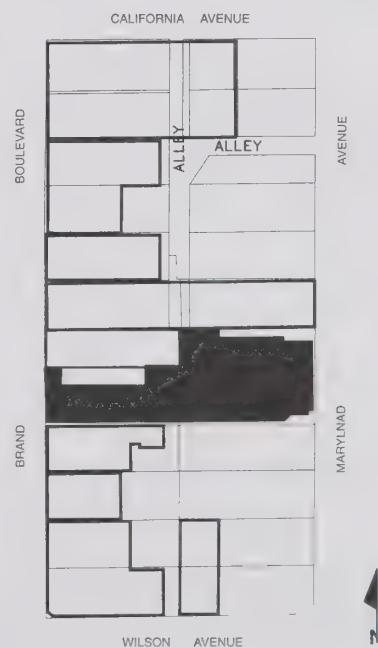
When the theater opened on September 4, 1925, it was an event of major importance to Glendale and the surrounding communities. Over the years, the Alex was the site of many important local motion picture previews and premieres. The theater, in addition, hosted traveling musical comedy presentations.

In 1940 the architect, S. Charles Lee, was hired to remodel the exterior of the Alex. His new marquee and tower at the theater's entrance were designed to draw public attention to the theater, which stood well back from Brand Boulevard.

In 1992, the Glendale Redevelopment Agency purchased the theater and in 1993 began rehabilitation of the Alex for use as a multi-use performing arts center.

Much of the theater's original 1925 decorative painting and ornamentation was restored and the marquee and tower were returned to their 1940 condition.

The Alex reopened as a performing arts center in January, 1994. An important surviving example of the grand theaters of the 1920s, the Alex provides a strong sense of identity for downtown Glendale.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: Mattison Boyd Jones House

LOCATION: 727 West Kenneth Road

OWNERSHIP: Private

LAND AREA: 4,709 square feet-structure

ZONE: R1-I

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1977

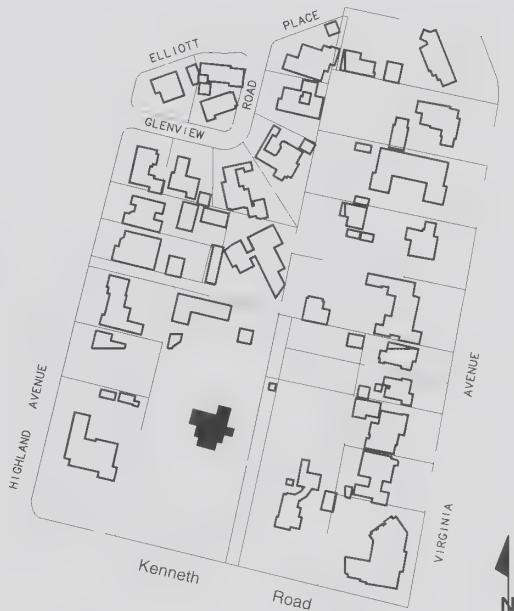
HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

Mattison Boyd Jones was one of Glendale's most prominent early residents. Born in Tuttle, Kentucky, Jones settled in Los Angeles in 1900 to set up his law practice. Moving to Glendale in 1911, he first resided for a number of years on Orange Street.

Jones flirted with a career in politics for a number of years but was never elected to office. In Glendale, Jones owned business, income and residential properties on Brand Boulevard. He was chairman of the advisory board of the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank branch in Glendale, a stockholder in the Glendale Daily Press (predecessor of the Glendale News-Press), and president of the Brand Boulevard Improvement Association.

In 1922 Jones built his home at 727 Kenneth Road. The twelve room structure was designed along the lines of a large southern style mansion. Known in the 1920s as the "White House" or "Bel Aire," the property has been frequently used over the years as the background for the filming of various motion pictures and television series as well as numerous commercials.

The only source of controversy regarding the structure is the often heard claim that it was the model for Tara in the filming of "Gone With The Wind." However, a former member of David O. Selznick's film crew has stated that the Glendale mansion was simply the inspiration for Tara, but filming was never done at the house.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: The Derby House

LOCATION: 2535 East Chevy Chase Drive

OWNERSHIP: Private

LAND AREA: 3,281 square feet-structure

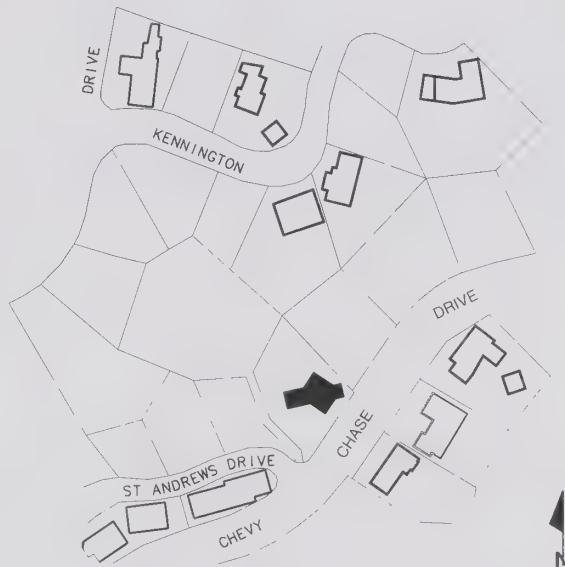
ZONE: RIR-II

DESIGNATION: National Register of Historic Places
Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

This house was designed by Lloyd Wright, student and son of the most famous architect of this century, Frank Lloyd Wright. A highly regarded architect in his own right, Lloyd Wright's reputation is securely founded on his expressionistic design of the Wayfarer's Chapel (1949) and the Hollywood Bowl (1922).

The house on East Chevy Chase Drive, designed in 1926, clearly demonstrates that at this particular time, Lloyd Wright was strongly influenced by the work of his father. Adapting what he believed to be a pre-Columbian or Mayan architectural design, he specified the liberal use of pre-cast and knitted concrete blocks. The end result, however, appears in retrospect to owe more to the Islamic influence than to Mayan.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: The Calori House

LOCATION: 3021 East Chevy Chase Drive

OWNERSHIP: Private

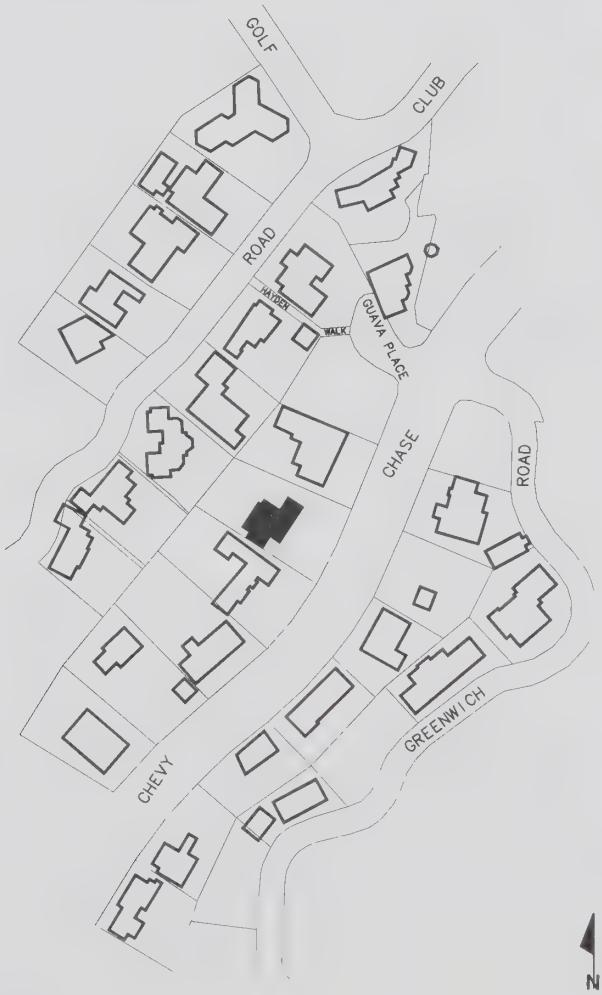
LAND AREA: 2,900 square feet-structure

ZONE: RIR-II

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

Another home of Lloyd Wright's design is located north-east of the Derby House. Built in 1926, Wright very freely adapted one of the most popular designs of the 1920s, the Spanish Colonial Revival. The roof is an interesting arrangement of shed and gable hovering over the columns below. The small enclosed balcony creates a cave-like entrance to the house.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: The Rodriguez House

LOCATION: 1845 Niodrara Drive

OWNERSHIP: Private

LAND AREA: 2,356 square feet-structure

ZONE: RIR-II

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1977



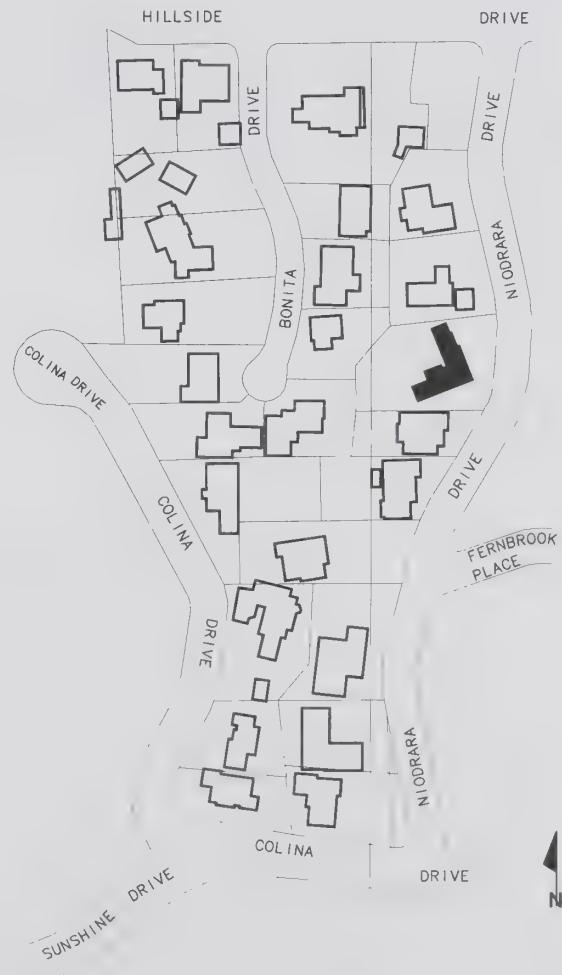
HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

The significance of this home is its design by one of the most highly respected and influential architects of this century. Commissioning the structure to be built in 1941, the owner at the time, Jose Rodriguez, chose Rudolph Schindler as the architect.

Schindler, an Austrian, received his training as an architect at the Academy of Vienna. Falling under the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright as a student, Schindler left Vienna in 1914 to accept a job offer in Chicago. By 1918 he had achieved his early goal of working with Wright at the latter's headquarters at Oak Park, Illinois. When Wright moved to California in 1920, he chose Schindler as the person to supervise the work of many of his soon famous creations built in Southern California during the early 1920s. Wright, at the time, spent a great deal of this period in Japan designing the Imperial Hotel as well as completing various other commissions there.

Schindler broke with Wright in 1931 as a result of a mutual disagreement over an exhibition of their work. By 1926, however, Schindler had already established his own reputation as an architect of international importance. Today, Schindler is credited with being one of the primary leaders in introducing modern architecture to the Southern California area.

This home has been singled out for its "extraordinary structural gymnastics." Many of the details of the home, however, are obscured by the existing fences and vegetation.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: "Homeland"

LOCATION: 1405 East Mountain Street

OWNERSHIP: Private

LAND AREA: 7,502 square feet-structure

ZONE: R1R-II

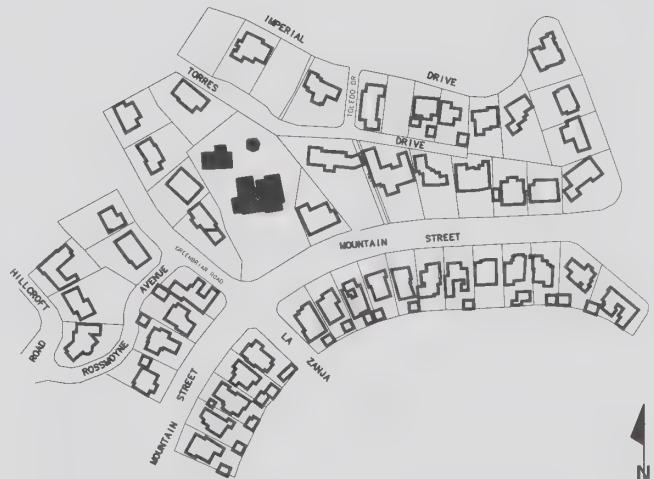
DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

This mansion was built in 1926 by W.F. Markham, one of the most wealthy residents of Glendale in the 1920s. Markham made his fortune by inventing the Markham Air Rifle (the B-B guns themselves were marketed under various brand names, "King," "Markham," or "Plymouth") in Plymouth, Michigan.

In 1911 Markham disposed of his financial holdings in Michigan and moved to California, settling in Hollywood. Purchasing property at the then vacant corner of Hollywood Boulevard and Vine Street, Markham witnessed the tremendous growth of the Hollywood community.

It was not until 1927 that Markham moved to Glendale, purchasing a 7-acre property at 1405 Mountain Street. After constructing a mansion that resembled a large Italian villa, Markham named his estate "Homeland." Markham allowed his property to become a bird sanctuary where thousands of birds were to eventually find a refuge. Markham was to enjoy his new home for only three years, dying at the age of seventy-nine on April 30, 1930. Markham's wife died in 1937 and since that time the property has changed hands numerous times.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: The Brockman Clock Tower

LOCATION: 150 feet northeast of 1605 Arbor Road

OWNERSHIP: Private

LAND AREA: Part of a 7,490 square feet - structure

ZONE: R1R-II

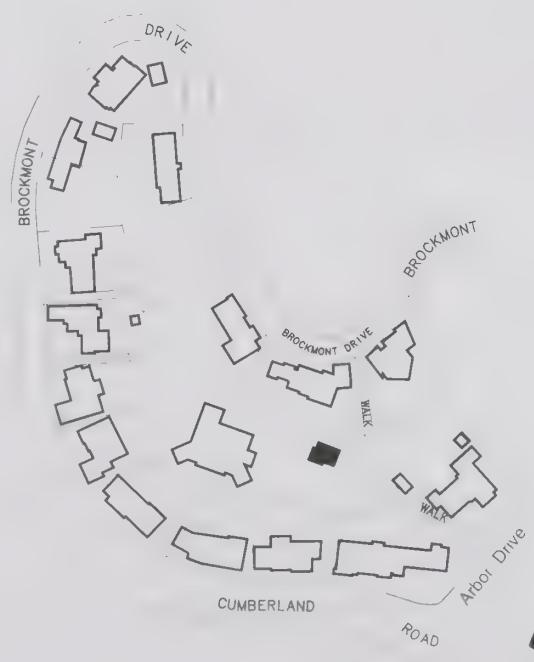
DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

The clock tower has been a local monument for almost seventy-seven years. The history of the clock itself actually predates its association with the Arbor Road property. Its first location was in a clock tower of a stable adjoining an elegant old home on Flower Street in Los Angeles (date of construction was circa 1894). This property was owned by John Brockman, who, in 1920, decided to give the home and stable, as well as three acres of surrounding land, to Dr. Charles LeRoy Lowman, an orthopedic surgeon, with the idea of converting the existing structures into a clinic. This was to eventually lead to the founding of the Orthopedic Medical Center at the same location.

When Brockman vacated the property in 1920, he had the clock removed from its tower and transferred to his Glendale address. His home, then already in existence, (built circa 1910), was a copy of castle Bwick Reim which Brockman had seen once on the Rhine in Hessen, Germany. With the arrival of the clock in 1920 Brockman had a clock tower constructed nearby which contained, in addition to the clock, living quarters for the maintenance man and a garage.

At one time the Brockman estate included much of the surrounding hillside property with the land covered by orchards and gardens.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: "Lorelei"

LOCATION: 330 Kempton Road

OWNERSHIP: Private

LAND AREA: 2 acre site; 4,093 square feet-structure

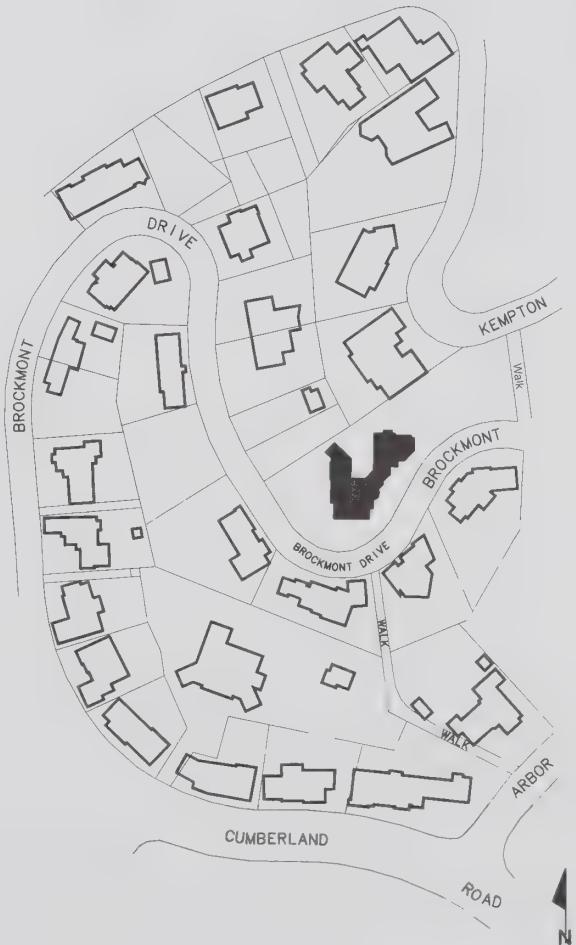
ZONE: R1R-II

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

The history of this home began in 1929 when Peter Damm built and occupied the home, calling it "Lorelei." Damm was born in southern Germany and immigrated to the United States in 1891. After attending law school in Chicago, Damm relocated to New York where he became involved in the automobile body manufacturing business. During this phase of his career, Damm was credited with being the inventor of the armored car.

Moving to Glendale in 1928, Damm planned the construction of his future home on Kempton Road. Damm had small scale models of the house placed in various angles on the two-acre site in order to determine what location the structure should be built in order to take maximum advantage of solar energy. Following Peter Damm's death in 1953, the property has had a number of owners.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: The Walters House

LOCATION: 3000 Sparr Boulevard

OWNERSHIP: Private

LAND AREA: 6,452 square feet-structure

ZONE: R1R-II

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1977

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

Located at the southeast corner of Verdugo Road and Sparr Boulevard in North Glendale, this is a hillside home that is one of the larger scale versions of the Spanish-Colonial Revival so popular during the 1920s. This home was constructed in 1923.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: Blumenthal House

LOCATION: 2414 East Glenoaks Boulevard

OWNERSHIP: Private

LAND AREA: 2,280 square feet-structure

ZONE: R1

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register

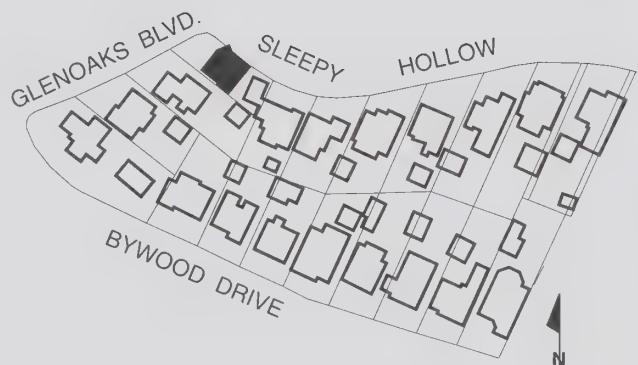
HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

Built in 1931 by J. H. Blumenthal this two-story house represents a rare use of the Zig-zag Moderne style in residential architecture. Cubist forms and a repetitive chevron design on both the exterior and interior are indicative of the Art Deco era. The chevron appears in attic vents and wrought iron balcony railings. The house contains a "musician's balcony" and an outside roof deck; there is also a detached garage on the site. The structure has a concrete foundation, wood framing, with stucco and plaster wall construction.

Although there is no definitive evidence, this house may have been designed by Lloyd Wright. Wright, the son of master architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, designed other houses in the area.



Photographed: 1997



HISTORIC RESOURCE: Municipal Power and Light Building

LOCATION: Between Glendale Avenue and Isabel Street on Wilson Avenue (formerly 145 North Howard Avenue)

OWNERSHIP: Public

LAND AREA: 16,000 square feet-structure

ZONE: C2-II

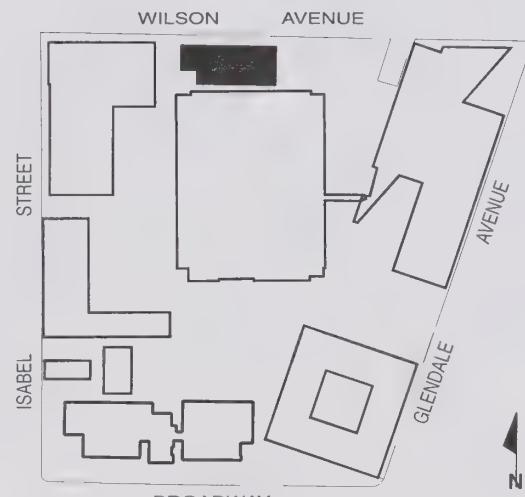
DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1997

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

This two story, classical Revival electrical substation is influenced by the more exotic, Egyptian-inspired motifs of the Art Deco era. An outstanding example of public architecture on a modest scale and for a utilitarian purpose, the building is a two story rectangular box built of concrete.

The twenties, a decade which brought vast growth to Glendale, witnessed a corresponding development of facilities in the civic center. This substation was one of three such structures from that era; the other two being the Water, Power and Light Building (Public Service Building) demolished in 1992, on Glendale Avenue, and the General Services Building on Isabel Street. All three were influenced by the Art Deco period in their design. No architect, other than the Public Service Department, was given credit for the design of the building, which was built in 1928 by H.F. Jones. Typical of the high caliber of design seen on many substations and other similarly intended, semi-industrial structures during the twenties and thirties, the Glendale Municipal Power and Light Building is significant within the context of Glendale's architectural development.

Lanterns which decorated the now demolished Water, Power, and Light Building have been installed on the north exterior wall of this electrical substation. The building sits within a neatly landscaped lot on the north edge of the civic center.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: Blumenthal House

LOCATION: 2414 East Glenoaks Boulevard

OWNERSHIP: Private

LAND AREA: 2,280 square feet-structure

ZONE: R1

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register

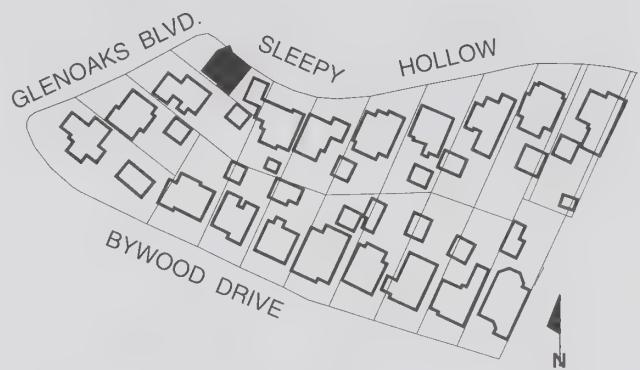
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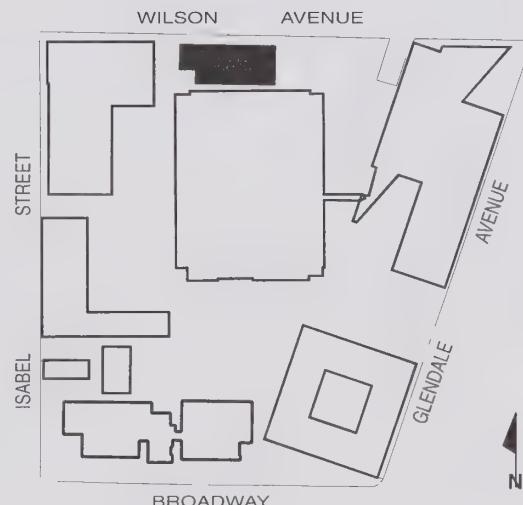
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HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

This two story, classical Revival electrical substation is influenced by the more exotic, Egyptian-inspired motifs of the Art Deco era. An outstanding example of public architecture on a modest scale and for a utilitarian purpose, the building is a two story rectangular box built of concrete.

The twenties, a decade which brought vast growth to Glendale, witnessed a corresponding development of facilities in the civic center. This substation was one of three such structures from that era; the other two being the Water, Power and Light Building (Public Service Building) demolished in 1992, on Glendale Avenue, and the General Services Building on Isabel Street. All three were influenced by the Art Deco period in their design. No architect, other than the Public Service Department, was given credit for the design of the building, which was built in 1928 by H.F. Jones. Typical of the high caliber of design seen on many substations and other similarly intended, semi-industrial structures during the twenties and thirties, the Glendale Municipal Power and Light Building is significant within the context of Glendale's architectural development.

Lanterns which decorated the now demolished Water, Power, and Light Building have been installed on the north exterior wall of this electrical substation. The building sits within a neatly landscaped lot on the north edge of the civic center.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: City Hall

LOCATION: 613 East Broadway

OWNERSHIP: Public

LAND AREA: 30,160 square feet-structure

ZONE: C2-II

DESIGNATION: Eligible for the National Register of
Historic Places
Glendale Register, 1997

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

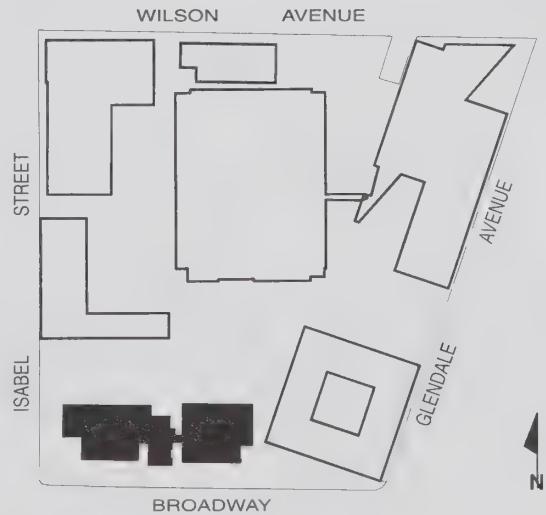
Glendale City Hall was designed by Alfred Hansen and built in three stages in 1940 by the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) as part of the national program which produced hundreds of local landmarks nationwide while stimulating the design and construction industries. Glendale's City Hall is a typical example of the style which evolved from the program; a hybrid of Art Deco design overlaid with Beaux Arts regularity and symmetry and monumentality. It is a highly recognizable look, which instantly places a building in the decade prior to World War II.

The Glendale City Hall has served as the seat of city government since its opening in 1942. Despite modernization, the Broadway facade retains its architectural integrity, and continues to function as a symbol of the city and a centerpiece of the civic center.

In 1955 and 1977 the City Hall and civic center were remodeled and expanded. On the facade of City Hall the most visible change was to the windows, which were reglazed. Complete remodeling, under the influence of the International Style, has changed the rear (north) elevation so that it complements the 1965 Municipal Services Building, designed by A.C. Martin and Associates, FAIA in association with Merrill W. Baird, AIA. The entire complex of city buildings revolves around a landscaped area known as Parcher Plaza.



Photographed: 1997



HISTORIC RESOURCE: U.S. Post Office

LOCATION: 313 East Broadway

OWNERSHIP: Public

LAND AREA: 60,000 square feet-structure

ZONE: C3

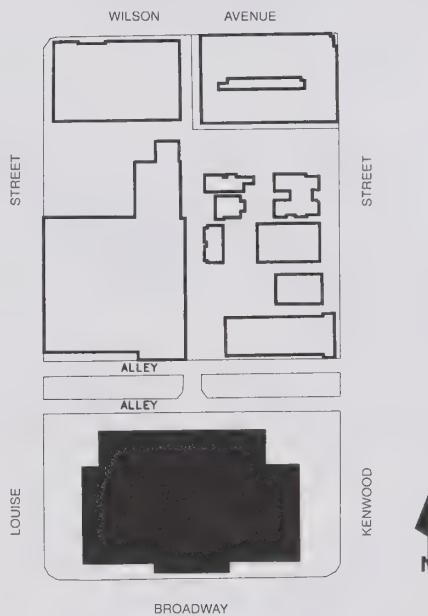
DESIGNATION: National Register of Historic Places,
1984
Glendale Register, 1997

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

This building is an exceptional late example of the Second Renaissance Revival (1890-1920). It was designed by George M. Lindsay and construction was completed in 1934. There are three floors, including the basement. The walls are constructed of poured concrete and hollow tile faced with terracotta. The interior of the public lobby is faced with marble and ornamental plaster work. Exterior steps are granite and the lobby floor is marble. The roof is tile and there are copper gutters and downspouts.

The richly decorated interior includes marble walls and flooring. Three types of marble were used; California Columbian white for the floor, Westfield green for the floor border and design and wall base, and Saint Claire Fleuri for the walls. There is extensive decorative bronze grille and panel work throughout the public lobby. Also of note are the painted cornices and an impressive coffered ceiling of painted plaster panels with relief decorations.

The structure relates more to the post offices of the teens and twenties than of the thirties, and possesses extraordinarily fine materials and high levels of craftsmanship throughout the original structure. The Post Office has been listed on the National Register of Historic places since 1984.



HISTORIC RESOURCE: Gregorians Residence

LOCATION: 1527 Cedarhill Road

OWNERSHIP: Private

LAND AREA: 3,399 square feet-structure

ZONE: R-1

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1997

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

Built in 1912, this two story, four bedroom, three and one-half bath, single family residence is an outstanding example of a California Bungalow. This is a large residence with exceptionally well preserved features such as paneling, flooring, uniquely styled windows and doorways, full restored basement and stairs, wide overhanging eaves, and well kept garden with several century old trees. Architecturally, the house is significant. From a social perspective it is reminiscent of a time in history when Glendale served as an area where prominent Los Angeles citizens established homes specifically designed for the climate of the region.



Photographed: 1997



HISTORIC RESOURCE: Glenoaks Boulevard Bridge
Geneva Street Bridge
Kenilworth Avenue Bridge

LOCATION: Intersection of Verdugo Wash

OWNERSHIP: Public

LAND AREA: Not applicable

ZONE: Not applicable

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1997

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

Three examples of the rare Vierendeel Truss bridge type exist in Glendale. These may be the only ones remaining in the United States. They were designed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers in 1937 and constructed by Consolidated Steel Corporation in 1937 and 1938. The bridges were intended to provide "a modern, aesthetic and functionally sound solution for roadway connections on the Verdugo Flood Control Project, the nation's first major flood control project undertaken by the agency (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) after passage of the 1936 Flood Control Act."

The bridges span the Verdugo Wash at Glenoaks Boulevard, Geneva Street, and Kenilworth Avenue. They are of identical construction. Each bridge has one span of 95 feet which contains two traffic lanes.

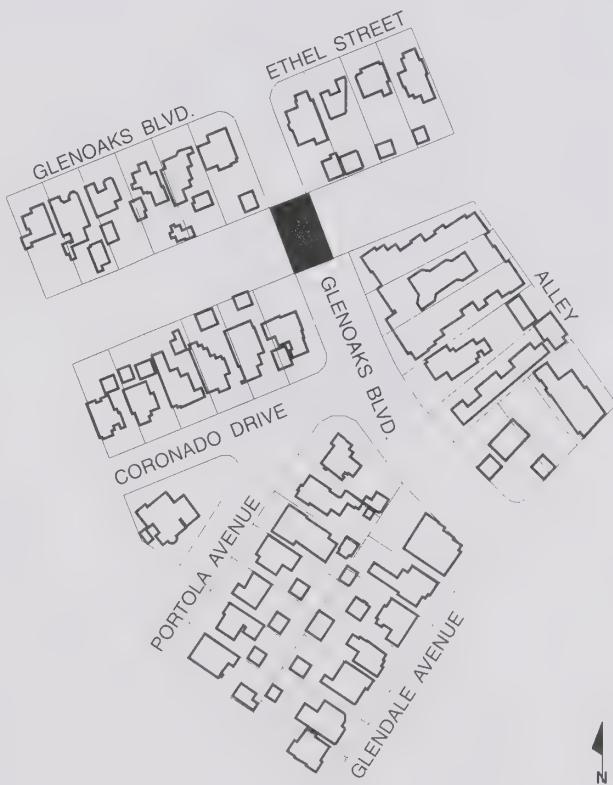
Named after and developed by a Belgian engineer in the 1890s, the Vierendeel is not a true truss because it does not rely on a triangulated configuration of its parts as do all other truss bridges. The Vierendeel is made up of heavily stiffened vertical members of a polygonal top chord. There are no overhead lateral supports and the roadway is carried on the lower chord.

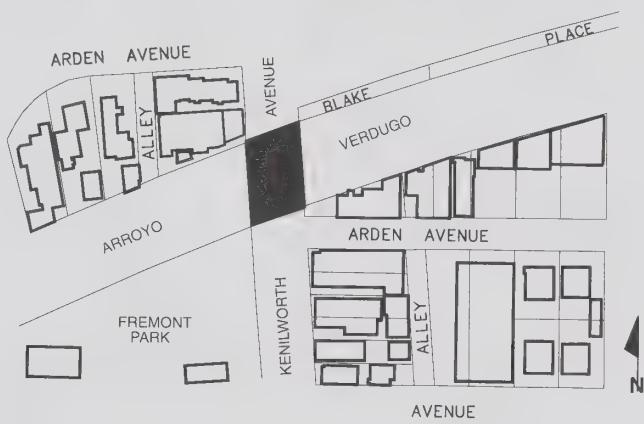
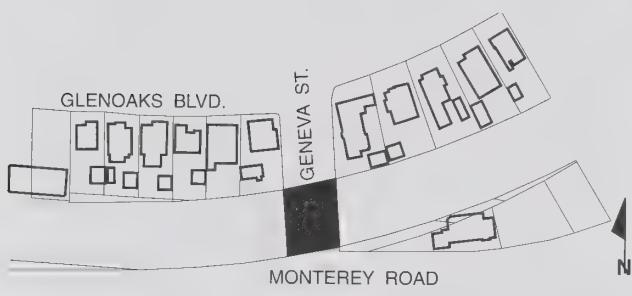
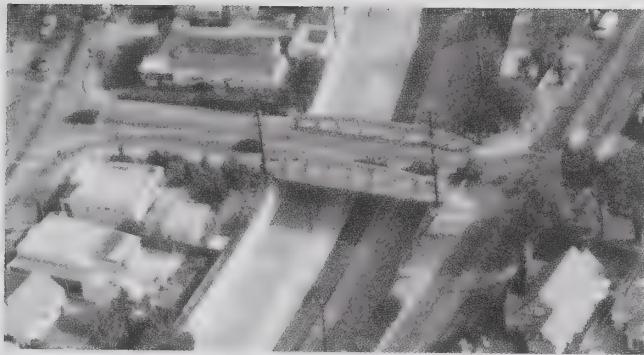
The three Glendale Vierendeel bridges are significant historic resources. The California Department of Transportation has determined that they are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of the purpose they serve and for their design and construction.



Glenoaks Boulevard Bridge

Photographed: 1997





HISTORIC RESOURCE: Concord Street Bridge

LOCATION: Concord Street at the Verdugo Wash

OWNERSHIP: Public

LAND AREA: Not applicable

ZONE:

DESIGNATION: Glendale Register, 1997

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

The Concord Street Bridge is a "through" truss design bridge. The bridge is of riveted steel construction and is the only one of its type in the City of Glendale. It was built by the Federal Works Progress Administration from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers plans in 1936. It has a 100 foot span which crosses the Verdugo Wash.



Photographed: 1997

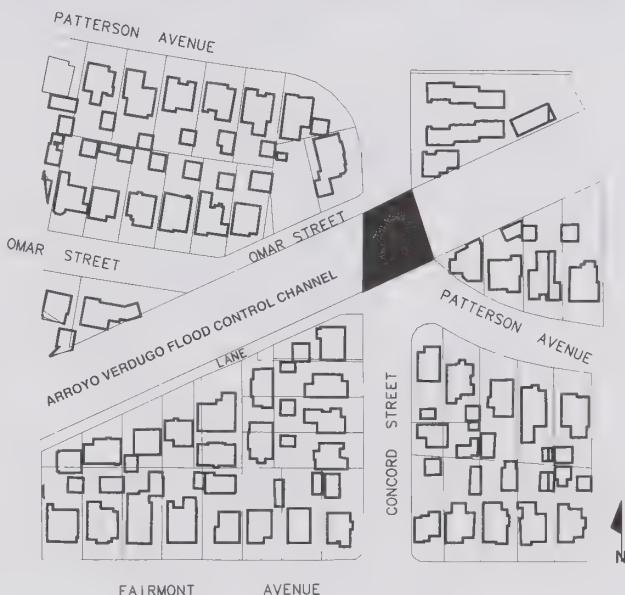


EXHIBIT 1

Findings of Fact for Designation of Historic Resources

Pursuant to Sections 15.20.050 and 15.20.060 of the Glendale Municipal Code, the following findings are hereby established for designation of historic resources.

-The Verdugo Adobe, 2211 Bonita Drive, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the City; is the location of a significant historic event; identifies with persons or groups who contributed to the history and development of the City and whose work influenced the heritage of the City and the State; exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood; and is in a unique location representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.

-The Oak of Peace, 2211 Bonita Drive, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; is the location of a significant historic event; and identifies with persons or groups whose work has influenced the heritage of the City and the State.

-The Casa Adobe de San Rafael, 1330 Dorothy Drive, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; identifies with a person who significantly contributed to the history and development of the City; exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood; and, is in a unique location or contains a singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.

-The Taylor House, 1027 Glenwood Road, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City.

-The Richardson House, 1281 Mariposa Street, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; and, identifies with a person who significantly contributed to the history and development of the City.

-The Doctors' House, Brand Park, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood; and, is in a unique location representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.

-El Miradero, Brand Park, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; identifies with a person who significantly contributed to the history and development of the City; exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types of a neighborhood; and is in a unique location representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.

-The Goode House, 119 North Cedar Street, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; identifies with a person who significantly contributed to the history and development of the City; exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood;

and, is in a unique location representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.

-The Toll House, 1521 North Columbus Avenue, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; identifies with persons who significantly contributed to the history and development of the City; and, is one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood.

-The Southern Pacific Railroad Depot, 400 West Cerritos Avenue, is a designated historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood; and, is in a unique location representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.

-The Le Mesnager Historic Barn, at the Northerly Terminus of Dunsmore Avenue, is a designated historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; and, contains a natural setting that strongly contributes to the well being of the people of the City.

-The Statue of Miss American Green Cross, Brand Park, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City.

-The G.A.R. Meeting Hall, 902 South Glendale Avenue, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City.

-The Glendale Y.M.C.A., 140 North Louise Street, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; identifies with a group whose work has influenced the heritage of the City; exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood; and is in a unique location representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.

-The Masonic Temple, 234 South Brand Boulevard, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; identifies with a group whose work has influenced the heritage of the City; and is in a unique location representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.

-The Security Trust and Savings Bank, 100 North Brand Boulevard, is a designated historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood; and, is in a unique location representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.

-The Hotel Glendale, 701 East Broadway, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types of a neighborhood; and, is in a unique location representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.

-The Harrower Lab, 920 East Broadway, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; and, identifies with a person whose work influenced the heritage of the City.

-The Grand Central Air Terminal, 1310 Air Way, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types of a neighborhood; and, is in a unique location representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.

-The Alex Theatre, 216 North Brand Boulevard, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood; and is in a unique location representing an established and familiar visual feature.

-The Jones House, 727 West Kenneth Road, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; identifies with a person whose work has influenced the heritage of the City; exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood; and is in unique location representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.

-The Derby House, 2535 Chevy Chase Drive, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood; and, is in a unique location representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.

-The Calori House, 3021 Chevy Chase Drive, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; and, exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood.

-The Rodriguez House, 1845 Niodrara Drive, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood; and is in a unique location representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.

-Homeland, 1405 East Mountain Street, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; and, exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood.

-The Brockman Clock Tower, 1605 Arbor Drive, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City.

-Lorelei, 330 Kempton Road, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; and, exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood.

-The Walters House, 3000 Sparr Boulevard is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; and, exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood.

-The Blumenthal House, 2414 East Glenoaks Boulevard, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; and, exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood.

-The Municipal Power and Light Building, 145 North Howard Street is designated as a historic resource because it exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood.

-Glendale City Hall, 613 East Broadway, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; is one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood; and, is in a unique location representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.

-The U.S. Post Office, 313 East Broadway, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood; and, is in a unique location representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.

-The Gregorians Residence, 1527 Cedarhill Road, is designated as a historic resource because it identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; and, exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural types of a neighborhood.

-The Geneva Street, Kenilworth Avenue, Glenoaks Boulevard and Concord Street Bridges at the Verdugo Flood Control Channel, are designated as historic resources because they identify interest or value as part of the heritage of the City; and, exemplify some of the best remaining architectural types in a neighborhood.

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